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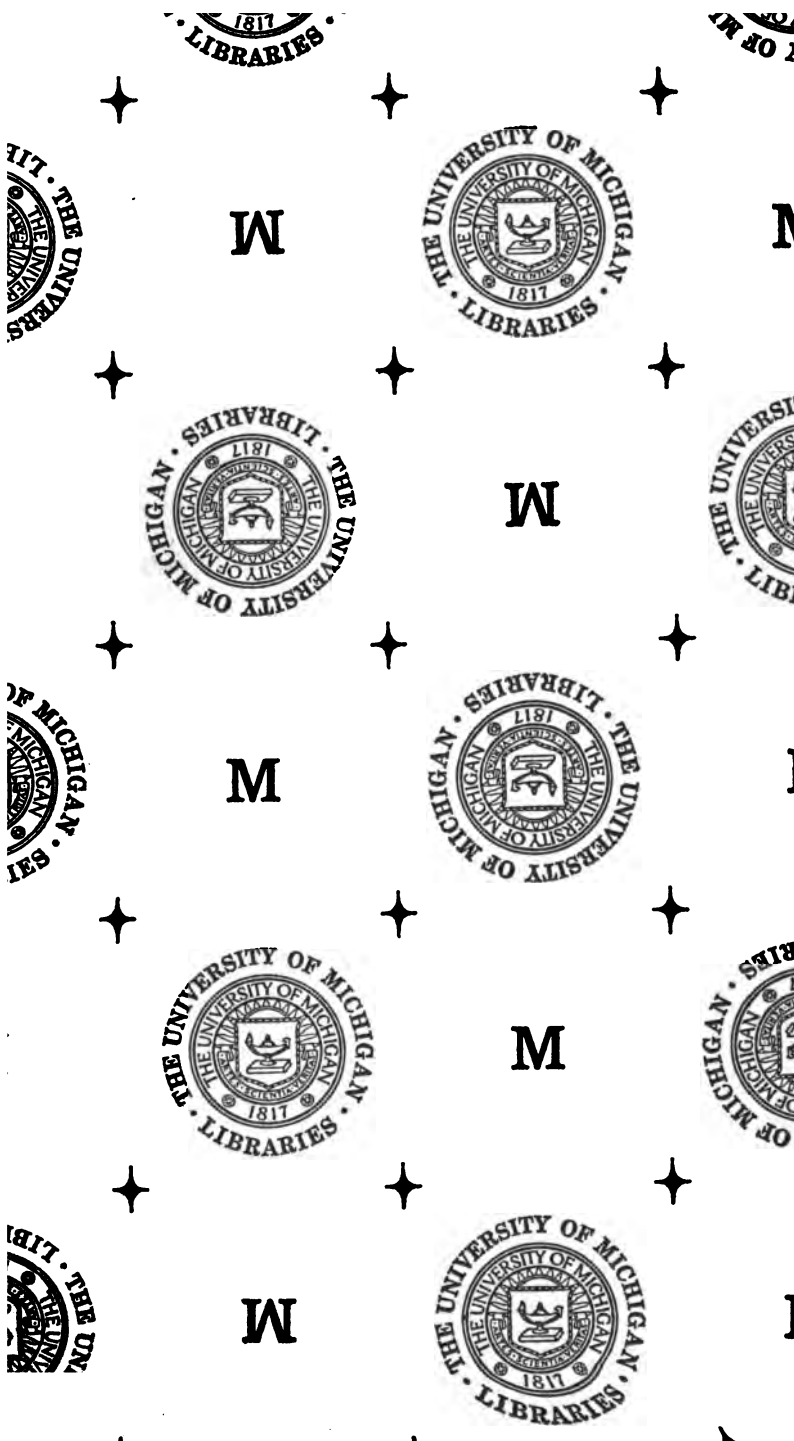
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INCLUDING MEMOIRS OF THE MOST
 CONSPICUOUS PERSONS CONCERNED IN THAT
 FOUL AND SANGUINARY CONSPIRACY,

AMONG WHOM ARE THOSE OF

Lord Edward Fitz Gerald.	James Napper Tandy, Esq.
Theobald Wolfe Tone, Esq.	Archibald Hamilton Rowan, Esq.
Arthur O'Connor, Esq.	Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq.
Rev. William Jackson.	Doctor Esmond.
Sir Edward Wm. Crobie, Bart.	Mr. Matthew Dowling.
Cornelius Grogan, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Bacon.
B. Bagnall Harvey, Esq.	Mr. Miles Duigenan.
Henry and John Sheares, Esqrs.	Mr. Oliver Bond.
John Sweetman, Esq. &c. &c. &c.	

Impartially Written by a Candid Observer.

—TIGRIS AGIT RABIDA CUM TIGRIDE PACEM
 PERPETUAM, SÆVIS INTER SE CONVENIT URSIS.

Juv. Sat. xv. 163.

—NOTHING EXTENUATE,
 NOR SET DOWN AUGHT IN MALICE.

Shakespeare.

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PREFACE

TO suppose that so momentuous an *Æra* as that in which the late Irish Rebellion presented itself, would be passed by in fastidious negligence, would be to affront the understanding of an enlightened public.

In the early proceedings of those conspirators, which ultimately broke out into open Rebellion, it was the ardent wish of Government to come directly to those *leading* TRAITORS, who have since been brought to justice, or spared by the mercy of Government, whom the page of History must record through that important period, as being guided by wisdom, vigilance, activity, and mercy.

The public is here presented, from a source undeniably authentic, with a collection of new and original facts.

The

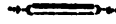
The following sheets give a delineation of a group of characters, who composed the origin, and directed the subsequent workings of the late Irish Rebellion.

The author pledges himself for the authenticity of this given testimony. The work contains no direct falsehood, or partial misrepresentation; but will be found an entertaining and useful information, of highly interesting and important facts and anecdotes.

This work it is presumed will not wound the acute sensibility, the laudable ambition, or the generous pride of any individual related to, or connected with, any of the subjects treated of.

Impartiality, candour, and truth, are the materials of which the following sheets are composed.

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BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS,
OF THE
PRINCIPAL LEADERS
IN THE LATE
IRISH REBELLION.

THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, Esq.

THE founder and origin of the late unhappy Irish Rebellion, whose zeal, sedition, and traitorous activity, began to be conspicuous about the year 1793 ; was the son of a once respectable Coach-maker, in Great Britain Street, Dublin, who afterwards failed in business, and now lives in that city, supported by a subordinate situation, under the Directors and Commissioners for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Dublin.

Theobald Wolfe Tone received a classical education, and afterwards pursued his academic
B studies

studies in Trinity College, Dublin ; where he early displayed great and uncommon abilities, which became most conspicuous in the Historical Society of that University.

In order to qualify himself for the profession of the Bar, he proceeded to London, entered a Student at Law ; and, after the usual process of keeping eight terms, he returned to Dublin, and was admitted to the degree of Barrister at Law, in Ireland, in Trinity Term, 1789.

The partiality which the middle race of men in the sister kingdom have for educating and bringing up their sons as Barristers, is so great, that the profession has become so much overstocked in that country, that even first-rate abilities are not sufficient to make their way with that rapidity, which the finances of many of the professors render it absolutely necessary, to support them in any degree of respectability. This is one circumstance which has incontrovertibly been a strong impediment to the rise and progress of arts and manufactures in that country ; and may be strongly urged as a reason why Mr. Tone's confessed abilities did not make a rapid progress, and become distinguished in the Irish Courts of Law.

M.

Mr. Tone married a Miss Witherington, the daughter of a respectable citizen of Dublin, with whom he received a small fortune: by this lady he had some children, and the tardiness with which his profession furnished him with the *pecuniæ*, afforded but a barren prospect for the future support of an increasing family.

It is probable that this circumstance was no small stimulus to actuate Mr. Tone in the political career in which he embarked. Although Mr. Tone and his family were of the Protestant religion, we find him in the years 1792—3, acting in the public capacity of Secretary to all the meetings of the Roman Catholics, which assembled at Dublin in those years.

In the year 1792, Mr. Tone published a pamphlet in favour of the Roman Catholics, entitled, "An argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland."

The object of this pamphlet was to stimulate the Roman Catholics to exert themselves in obtaining their *emancipation*:—that the first step to accomplish this, was their admission into the legislature—which would be followed necessarily

by a *parliamentary reform*—and that such reform, produced by such means, would enable Ireland to exist as an *independent* state, perfectly severed from Great Britain;—and, to shew that Ireland was then in a deplorable state, arising from her connexion with Great Britain.

In this pamphlet, he bestows the highest encomiums upon the National Assembly of France, and describes them—“As a body of Representatives, not of their constituents merely, but of man; whose nature they have exalted beyond the limits that even Providence seemed to have bounded it by.” And he concludes this pamphlet by an address to the people of Ireland, which closes with these words—“Let them once cry Reform, and the Catholics of Ireland are free, independent; and happy.”

Mr. Tone continued in the capacity of Secretary to the meetings of the Roman Catholics at Dublin, until the year 1793; when the wisdom of the Legislature condescended to extend to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, every privilege which the Protestant subject enjoys in that kingdom, save only the privilege of sitting in parliament, and filling about thirty offices in the State.

The

The Roman Catholics were at that time organized so far, as to have a general Committee sitting in Dublin, composed of delegates from all parts of the kingdom, with Mr. Tone as their Adviser and Secretary ; this Committee, in gratitude for those concessions of Parliament, conferred upon them, at the desire of Majesty, declared themselves perfectly satisfied ;—and, that as the object of their meeting and formation, had been thus fully accomplished, they dissolved their Committee, after voting several sums of money to be applied in remuneration of the services of some individuals, among whom was Mr. Tone, to whom they then voted the sum of fifteen hundred pounds.

Shortly after this, *i. e.* in the beginning of the year 1794, the Rev. William Jackson, arrived in Ireland, as the agent of the French Convention, to obtain for, and acquaint them with the state of Ireland, the disposition of the inhabitants, and the practicability of an invasion.

Upon the arrival of Jackson, several consultations, upon those points, were held among the most active traitors in the country, to whom Jackson had introductions arranged previous to

his arrival in Ireland; and among those conspirators, Tone was fixed upon as the person to draw up a state of Ireland, to be transmitted to the French Convention to encourage them to invade the kingdom.

Mr. Tone accepted the task, which having drawn up, he delivered it to Jackson, in the month of April, 1794. In this paper he mis-stated the relative number of inhabitants of different sects; he reduced the number of Protestant inhabitants considerably; he increased the number of Protestant Dissenters more than double; and he added near one third to the number of the Irish Roman Catholics. This exaggerated statement of the situation of the country, was evidently drawn for the purpose of inspiring the French with the hope of success, by an immediate invasion of the country; and thereby accelerating the accomplishment of those traitor's avowed intention—the *separation* of Ireland from Great Britain.

The vigilance of government intercepted the paper upon which this statement was drawn up by Tone, after it had been put into the post-office by Jackson. It was read in evidence upon

upon Jackson's trial, and a part of it runs thus :—

“ The Protestants of the established Church have engrossed, besides the whole Church patronage, all the profits and honors of the country exclusively, and a very great share of the landed property.—The Dissenters are steady Republicans, devoted to liberty ; and through all the stages of the French Revolution, have been enthusiastically attached to it.—The Catholics, the great body of the people, are in the lowest degree of ignorance, and are ready for any change, because no change can make them worse ; the whole Peasantry may be said to be Catholics ; they are in a semi-barbarous state, which of all others is the best adapted for making war. In Ireland, the very name of England and her power, is universally odious, save with those who have an interest in maintaining it, that is, with the Protestants of the establishment, who compose the Parliament, and Grand Juries, and are Aristocrats ; whose very tenantry and dependents would desert and turn against them on the first convulsion, which would level them in the dust. The Dissenters are enemies to the English power, from reason and from reflection ;—the Catholics from a hatred of the English

name, resulting from the tyranny of near seven centuries." He then stated as grievances, the Church establishment, the payment of tythes, &c. &c. which he represented—"as depressing public spirit, and leaving no method for the people to make their sentiments known, but by war."

The general Committee of Roman Catholic Delegates, from all parts of the kingdom, being dissolved, Mr. Tone was no longer employed in the official situation of their Secretary; his perturbed spirit could not rest, and he thirsted for his favourite object—the *separation* of Ireland from Great Britain; he was a man of desperate fortune, and seemed to be as eager for a change as he describes the Catholics, because "no change could make him worse;" accordingly, he set about the formation of the Society of United Irishmen, that blasted institution, which subsequently ripened into a sanguinary and barbarous rebellion: which has, however, under the blessing of Providence, happily been crushed.

Early in the year 1794, he had written a letter to a correspondent of his, in the north of Ireland, who appears to be a confidential agent in
the

the workings of rebellion and separation ; in this letter was inclosed a string of resolutions upon that subject ; he calls the *French Revolution* the *morning-star* of liberty to Ireland : this letter was published by the Secret Committee of the Irish House of Commons, in their report of the 10th of May 1797, an extract of which is as follows :—

“ My unalterable opinion is, that the bane of Irish prosperity is in the influence of England ; I believe that influence will ever be extended, while the *connexion* between the two countries continues. Nevertheless, as I know that opinion is, for the present, too hardy, though a very little time may establish it universally, I have not made it a part of the resolutions ;—I have not said one word that looks like a wish for *separation*, though I give it to you and your friends as my most decided opinion, that such an event would be a regeneration to this country.”

These workings in treason of Mr. Tone and his associates, transpired in part, and some persons were apprehended by government ; these arrests alarmed Tone, who was so strongly implicated in the guilt, and in the beginning of the year 1795, he fled from Ireland.

He

He obtained a commission in the French Republican army, and was in the fleet of invaders who appeared off Killala Bay, in the autumn of 1798 ; where he was taken prisoner, tried by a court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

At his trial, he appeared to possess much heroism, gloried in the enterprize, pleaded his rank in the Republican army, and demanded to be shot by a file of grenadiers ; but all this, soon afterwards, sunk into vain-boasting, and while confined in his cell after condemnation, he cut his throat with a razor, under which wound he languished a few days and expired; in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Thus terminated the career of a misguided young man, possessed of education and talents, which, if properly applied, were calculated to be an ornament to the first order of society.

He has left a widow and some children, who are now living in France.

THE REV. WILLIAM JACKSON.

EMPLOYED so long back as the years 1793—4, by the French Convention as a spy ; and by them sent into England and Ireland for the purpose of gaining information, and procuring them intelligence of the state of Ireland, the disposition of the inhabitants, and the practicability of an invasion in that kingdom—was a native of England and a Clergyman of the Protestant established Church.

He was a man of letters and devoted his time more to literature and politics than to the dissemination of the principles of the gospel ; several years back, he was the literary champion of the *Duchess of Kingston*, in whose favor he wielded his pen against the late *Samuel Foote, Esq.*

About the year 1788, he quitted London, leaving a wife and child in an unsettled state, to whom he never made known his residence, nor did his wife know whether he was living or dead for several years, until he was arrested in Ireland for high treason ; when a matter of such notoriety at once proclaimed to an injured wife a living husband, a traitor and a prisoner.

Mr.

Mr. Jackson, on his way from France to Ireland, stopped some time in London, where he renewed some of his former acquaintance ; and also formed connexions to aid his plan of arranging an invasion of Ireland, with persons in London, to whom he brought letters of introduction for that purpose.

Among those, to whom he communicated the nature of his embassy, was a man of the name of Cockayne ; who gave information to government, who by that means became acquainted with all the proceedings of Jackson.

Early in the year 1794, Jackson accompanied by Cockayne, as a confidential friend, set out for Ireland in the Chester mail-coach, government having previously so arranged that one of the King's messengers, who was unknown to Jackson, formed one of the party in the mail-coach, and accompanied them to Dublin.

Immediately on the arrival of Jackson in Dublin, being provided with letters of introduction, he formed a strict connexion with some of those men who have since appeared most conspicuous in the late Irish Rebellion ; among those with whom

whom he first communicated, was a man of the name of Lewins, who at that time was a remarkable brawler at the different meetings of the Roman Catholics, which then frequently assembled in Dublin; Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and Doctor Reynolds, both of them now exiles, outlawed for high treason; and Theobald Wolfe Tone, since executed in the Irish metropolis for high treason.

Tone was employed by Jackson at that time, to draw up a state of the nation for the use of the French Convention, which Tone performed in April 1794, in such a manner as to encourage the French to invade Ireland, without delay; and having delivered it to Jackson, he, after some more encouraging communications, put it into the post-office, in Dublin, where it was intercepted by government. The channel through which these informations were intended to be conveyed was *via* Hamburgh.

Upon this, Jackson was immediately arrested, and committed to Newgate prison, where he remained for a year, having frequently in that time put off his trial by affidavits.

On

On the 23d of April 1795, at 9 o'clock, A.M. he was put upon his trial, which lasted until five o'clock the following morning, when the Jury, after a deliberation of one hour, returned with a verdict of—*Guilty*.

He was brought up to receive sentence on the morning of the 30th of the same month: the Judges were waiting upon the Bench some hours for the Attorney and Solicitor General, who were delayed at the Castle by a Privy Council, which was then sitting; at length, they arrived in Court, about one o'clock, when the Attorney General prayed the Court for judgment.

Jackson, for some time previous to this, appeared extremely agitated, and betrayed much painful sensations; but at that moment, his agony appeared to increase exceedingly; the sweat rolled down his face in an uncommon degree, and he grasped the iron spikes, which encircled the dock, with avidity;—the windows of the Court were thrown open, and medical assistance called for; a physician went into the dock and examined him; but upon the book being tendered to him, order to give his testimony upon oath, he refused to swear, being a Quaker;—another phy-

being called and sworn, declared the prisoner had every symptom of death about him. He was asked by Lord Clonmell, then chief Justice of the King's Bench, whether the prisoner was in such a state as to know what was said for or against him;—he replied *quite the contrary*.—Upon which Lord Clonmell adjourned the Court; and Jackson at the moment fell down and expired without a groan.

His body was committed to the charge of the High Sheriff: and having remained in the dock for twenty-four hours, a coroner's inquest was held upon the body, which they having opened, returned a verdict, that the deceased died in consequence of some acrid matter taken inwardly, but by whom administered they could not tell.

His remains were then delivered to his friends; and upon the Sunday following were buried in all the triumph of treason.

JAMES NAPPER TANDY, Esq.

THOUGH now in exile from his country, was for more than thirty years, a very leading political character in the metropolis of Ireland.

Mr.

Mr. Tandy is the son of a respectable merchant who lived in Dublin, but, early discovering a strong passion for politics; and chiefly associating with men, who about the year 1770, made themselves very conspicuous in that city, as the champions in favor of the late John Wilkes, Esq. and the assertors of liberty, his mind turned more towards the expansion of the rights of the people, than the extension of his own commercial concerns.

A society of men was formed about that time in Dublin, consisting of such as were most enthusiastic in the cause of liberty, under the denomination of *Free Citizens*; the principals of whom were the late celebrated Doctor Charles Lucas, Sir Edward Newenham, and James Napper Tandy. Neither political publications or political information was sent forth into the world, in those days, at least in Ireland, so spontaneously as in the present time; and hence it was, that most of the spirited and well written letters, essays, &c. which were printed in those days, were easily traced, and very frequently to this society, as the source from whence they sprung.

Napper Tandy, for a series of years, continued

to prefer what he conceived to be the service of the public, to his own domestic concerns ; and by his exertions in Corporation Halls, and political Clubs, certainly turned the scale in favor of any patriotic Candidate whose cause he espoused, for the representation in Parliament, either of the city or county of Dublin.

When the American war broke out, he was a warm advocate for the establishment of that people's independence ; and, in the same war, when the combined enemy meditated and threatened to make a descent upon Ireland, he was one of the first who enrolled himself among the regiment of Dublin Volunteers, afterwards commanded by the Duke of Leinster. He was also among the men, who seceded from that Corps, conceiving the moderation of his Grace's Parliamentary conduct did not keep pace with their political violence ; and he afterwards commanded a small Corps of Artillery, in the Volunteer Army of Ireland.

In the Corporation of the city of Dublin, which consists of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Board of Aldermen, who form the upper house ;

had ceased, the Duke of Rutland became the idol of the Irish nation ; tranquillity for a time succeeded tumult. and Napper Tandy became an highly popular, and much respected character. The Whig Club in Ireland, which is composed of the first personages of that nation, in the most flattering and honorable manner admitted Mr. Tandy a member of their Society.

At the general election, which took place in Ireland in the year 1790, Napper Tandy warmly espoused the cause of the popular Candidates, Government, in opposition to Lord Henry Fitz Gerald and Mr. Grattan, set up two Aldermen of Dublin, to represent that city ; but the latter were banished the hustings, in the course of a week, while the former remained attended by thousands of unpolled electors.

Mr. Tandy was no less active, at this time, in behalf of the popular Candidates for the county of Dublin, (Sir Edward Newenham and John Finlay, Esq.) who were also returned by a great majority. And certainly to the exertions of Napper Tandy, were those four Members much indebted for their seats in Parliament, at that election.

Whether

Whether Napper Tandy felt flushed with victory in his attack upon the Attorney General, it is hard to say, but certain it is, that in consequence of some words, delivered in the House of Commons in the course of debate, where Mr. Tandy was mentioned by Mr. Toler, (now Attorney General in Ireland) Napper Tandy sent a challenge to that gentleman, who accepted the message, and appointed a meeting; but, when Mr. Toler, accompanied by the Right Honorable James Cuffe, (now Lord Tyrawley) went to the ground, Mr. Tandy did not attend.

The following night, Mr. Cuffe complained to the House of Commons of an individual, who was not a Member of Parliament, having presumed to send a challenge to a Member, for words used in debate within the walls of that house; he, at the same time that he stated the particulars of the transaction, declared upon his honor, that had Mr. Tandy acted like a man of spirit, he should not have taken notice of it in that House, or would Mr. Toler have sheltered himself under the prerogative of the privilege of Parliament. At the same time, he mentioned in the most handsome and honorable manner the conduct of the gentleman, who carried Mr. Tandy's message,

whom he earnestly entreated should not be recognized in the business.

The House of Commons immediately voted James Napper Tandy guilty of a breach of privilege of that House, and ordered him into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms ; he, however, evaded the vigilance of that officer, from whom he once or twice made his escape ; but, upon the last day of the sessions, when he knew the exercise of their prerogative was about to cease for a time, he surrendered himself, and was brought to the bar of the House in custody, when, upon being interrogated, he, at the suggestion of the late Richard Sheridan, Esq. then Member for the Borough of Charlemont, refused to answer any interrogatories.—He was immediately ordered to the prison of Newgate ; and the Lord Lieutenant having in an hour or two afterwards put an end to the session, Mr. Tandy was liberated in the course of the evening.

It was about this time that the Society of United Irishmen were formed, one of whom was Napper Tandy ; he was active in promoting the dissemination of Paine's Rights of Man, and the other publications of that seditious writer, through

through the kingdom. He went to the north of Ireland for those and similar purposes, upon which the Attorney General, on the part of government, commenced a prosecution against him; he returned to Dublin, and all things being arranged for his defence, he was proceeding to take his trial, at Dundalk, when, being met by his Law Agent, within twelve miles of the Court, he was desired instantly to return and fly, for that the proofs were so many, and so clear of his guilt, in having sworn a large number into the Society of United Irishmen, that he would be sent from the Court to the gallows.

He took this wholesome advice, returned to Dublin, immediately embarked, and has ever since been an exile from his native country.

He then emigrated to America, where the disposition of the people was not such as he expected; and his residence in that part of the globe became not so full of tranquillity, as he indulged the hope of finding it.

He then went to France, and is said to have been employed in a command of part of the invading Army, who a short time since meditated a

descent upon Ireland; he is said to have been recognized on board one of the vessels in that fleet, but being in danger of being captured, made his escape.

Napper Tandy and another person were lately arrested at Hamburgh; the French Directory claimed those persons, as belonging to France, they were, however, detained by that neutral government, and in a state of uncertainty remain prisoners in that place to the present time.

In appearance Napper Tandy is above the middle size, but one of the most ordinary men in the world; his head and features are in a continual convulsion, his eye-balls violently rolling, and his head ever shaking in quick motion, indicative of the most painful sensation.

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN, Esq.

THIS gentleman, so conspicuous in Ireland for many years back, is the son of Gawen Hamilton, Esq. a respectable private gentleman of Killyleagh,
in

in the county of Down, in the north of Ireland, where Hamilton Rowan was born. He takes the additional name of Rowan in consequence of an estate, bequeathed to him in entail, from the maternal branch of his family; and on account of this estate, his mother still retains her maiden name (Rowan).

At an early age, this gentleman was sent abroad to finish his education; and having made the polite tour of Europe, he returned to his native country with all the frippery of dress, which, at that time, distinguished the beaux of Paris; and was so remarkable in this particular, that passing through London, where he stopped a short time on his way home, his dress attracted the notice and insolence of two footmen, as he passed through St. James's Park, who little imagining the muscular strength which was cloathed with so much effeminacy, received from Mr. Rowan, upon the instant, each a severe drubbing for their insolence,

Mr. Hamilton Rowan is a remarkably handsome man, full six feet and an inch high, and his figure muscular and well proportioned. For many years after he returned from his travels,
he

he remained without any more celebrity than what is laudable and usual with country gentlemen, well respected in their neighbourhood. Whenever he interfered in politics, he bore the character of being patriotic; and when the French Revolution took place, in the year 1789, he became, what was considered at that time, not only enthusiastic, but violent in his approbation of that measure.

About the same time, a circumstance occurred in Dublin which rendered Mr. Hamilton Rowan very conspicuous, in a no less laudable point of view, than the friend and protector of injured innocence. A woman, of the name of Llewellyn, had been taken up for keeping a most infamous house of ill fame. In that city; where, it had been represented to Mr. Rowan, that a beautiful young, but unprotected, female had been seduced and debauched, by a nobleman in that kingdom: upon whose character, in such scenes of vicious life and debauchery, the breath of calumny has often alighted. This matter, through the active interference of Mr. Rowan, unawed by the situation or interest of his Lordship, became a matter of notoriety, so much so, that many persons spoke without the least restraint,

in a manner which they probably were not altogether warranted in doing. This infamous woman was, however, tried and found guilty; she was sentenced to be hanged, but has since been pardoned.

Mr. Hamilton Rowan's mother after this took the unfortunate child home to her own house, where she found an happy and virtuous asylum; and passed a length of time under the immediate care of that venerable and charitable lady.

As the politics of France became interesting to England and Ireland, Mr. Hamilton Rowan became violent in his approbation of their principles and measures; he attended and harangued the country, and other public meetings, and was active in disseminating sedition.

He was the instrument which embodied an armed association in Dublin, in the year 1793, and was their leader or captain; their formation and principles were evidently founded upon the system of the French Revolutionists—their uniforms and ensigns were emblematic of their approbation of that nation. Their uniform was white faced with green, and in their hats were displayed

displayed green cockades.—Upon their buttons was embossed an Irish harp; and in place of the Imperial crown, was a pike with the cap of liberty.—Their motto was “*Liberty and Equality;*” and their appellation “*The first battalion of National Guards.*”

This association, consisting of about two hundred men, made their first public appearance upon a Sunday, in the month of November, 1793, within a few hundred yards of Dublin Castle, fully armed and accoutred; upon which, a Privy Council was immediately summoned by Lord Westmoreland, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a proclamation was issued—the regiments in garrison were called out under arms, headed by a civil magistrate, (Mr. Alderman James) and in the course of a few hours dispersed, without further mischief having ensued.

Shortly after this, a political quarrel happened between a Mr. Matthew Dowling,* a Dublin Attorney, of violent principles in the cause of enthusiastic liberty, and Richard Borough, Esq. the private Secretary at Dublin Castle, of Lord Hobart,

* This man is now one of those confined in Fort St. George, near Edinburgh, for high treason.

Hobart, who was then chief Secretary to Lord Westmoreland; these gentlemen were put under an arrest to keep the peace in that kingdom, but Mr. Hamilton Rowan took up the cause of Mr. Dowling, and the parties failed for Holyhead, where a duel was fought without bloodshed upon either side. In this affair, Mr. Borough was accompanied by the present General Cradock,* and Mr. Dowling by Hamilton Rowan.

Many political meetings continued to assemble about that time at Dublin; out of which sprung the association of United Irishmen; subscriptions were opened, to which Hamilton Rowan contributed largely, for the purpose of disseminating Paine's Rights of Man, and other political writings of that author. A numerous meeting assembled, while this popular flame was kindling, at an house in Cope Street, in that city, where Hamilton Rowan was busily employed distributing a vast number of a most inflammatory and seditious printed hand bill. His Majesty's Attorney General commenced a prosecution against Rowan for this proceeding; upon which, he was tried; convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two

* Then Colonel.

two years, in the gaol of Newgate, Dublin, and to pay a fine of one thousand pounds.

Shortly after Hamilton Rowan was committed to prison, government received some information upon which was laid an indictment against him for high treason; and the Rev. Mr. Jackson being then confined there for that crime, seriously alarmed Mr. Rowan, with whom he had often confederated, as was proved upon Jackson's trial.

In private life, Mr. Hamilton Rowan bore a most amiable character for benevolence of disposition, a friend to the poor and distressed wherever he found it; nor did he continue in prison without exercising many acts of charity and benevolence. In all his dealings he was considered a man of the strictest honor, integrity, and virtue; and it has often not only been lamented, but created wonder in many who knew him, how so much gentleness in private life, could dwell in the frame of a man possessing so much public violence, sedition, and treason.

These circumstances procured for Mr. Hamilton Rowan, many indulgencies, while confined
in

in Newgate, which otherwise would not have happened; and such was the reliance placed in him, by the gaoler, that he was frequently permitted to go out at night, accompanied by one of the deputies.

These favourable opportunities frequently presenting themselves, an escape was meditated, which was effected in the following manner:—When one of the deputy gaolers accompanied him to his house, the fellow was very civilly used and treated with wine; and it being mentioned to him that it would be a particular indulgence if Mr. Rowan was permitted to stay the whole of the night with his wife, it being the anniversary of their wedding, the fellow reluctantly consented, and remained all night in the room adjoining Mrs. Rowan's bed-chamber. As the morning advanced, the fellow became impatient; and when at length he was admitted, he was informed that there was no Hamilton Rowan there. Such an event was too important to be slightly managed; care was taken that the wind was fair to convey him towards his destination; and, Mr. Rowan in a fast sailing wherry, was many leagues at sea before his escape was discovered.

In

In a few hours after, a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, offering a reward of One Thousand Pounds for his apprehension ; all the revenue cutters were dispatched to sea in search of him, and every exertion made for that purpose, but without success.

The assistance which Hamilton Rowan was capable of giving the enemy, by his local knowledge and information concerning Ireland, it was conceived by some, would be very injurious to the British Government, as no man possessed a more perfect state of the country, and wild disposition of the people, at that time.

It has been understood, that justly apprehensive of the consequences of his treason, he disposed of his property, which was very considerable, in Ireland, previous to his flight ; he was landed in France, taken into custody there, and brought before the National Convention, by whom he was immediately liberated ; and in which country it is understood he has continued ever since.

Mr.

Mr. THOMAS BACON.

When the disloyal madness of some of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, had burst forth into open rebellion, the government in that kingdom found itself not only justified, but bound by indispensable and dire necessity, to have recourse to summary proceedings of justice for the preservation of the state; and this man was the first whose ignominious fate became exemplary in Dublin.*

Thomas Bacon for many years carried on the business of a Taylor, with much respectability, in Great Ship Street, Dublin; and had, by industry, arrived at a very respectable situation in that line of trade in the sister kingdom.

When the volunteer army of Ireland was embodied in the years 1778—9, Mr. Bacon was a member of the Goldsmith's Corps, then raised in Dublin; and by great attention to military discipline became so conspicuous a member, as to

D

have

* Many rebels had been executed in other parts of Ireland, previous to Bacon's execution.

have arrived to the honor of being elected to the rank of Major in that regiment!

This distinction was almost sufficient of itself to inflate a mind not stored with classic or academic education; it, however, was followed by another smile of fortune's favor, in the circumstance of a poor player of the name of Cornelys, when, in the hour of distress, soliciting Mr. Bacon to purchase from him a share of a Lottery Ticket, Mr. Bacon complied with his request, and in the momentary alleviation of Cornelys' wants, purchased a prize of two thousand, five hundred pounds.

As there is no general rule without an exception, so in this instance may we hesitate in giving full scope to the unerring definition, and be induced to question the truth of Mr. Pope's beautiful line:—

"Whatever is, is best."

This Taylor finding himself so rapidly exalted, by the fickle goddess, from the shop-board in Ship Street, to the charger in the field, of that once glorious army of the people, and such an acquisition

tion of easy-gotten wealth, seemed entirely to forsake the staytape and buckram, and for the shears and the needle to substitute the political truncheon:

From that moment, this misguided man neglected the personal attendance upon his business, he became a city politician, and sought magisterial and civic honors; he obtained and filled at different times the offices of Master and Warden of the Corporation of Tailors, in Dublin; and was several times elected one of the representatives of that Corporation, in the Common Council of the Irish metropolis: which is generally considered to be the direct path to obtain the office of High Sheriff and Lord Mayor of that city.

The system of gormandizing is no where carried to greater excess than in the Corporation of the city of Dublin; and when a man once gets into that channel, the chance is ten to one but he neglects his business, and ceases to increase his capital in trade.

This seems to be a well founded opinion in the instance of Mr. Bacon, who appeared to have

fallen completely into this gulph of reprehensible negligence.

After this seeming good stroke of fortune, Mr. Bacon was no longer to be found attending his business; and was only to be found among the discontented Citizens, who formed a part of the Common Council in the Corporation of the city of Dublin, or among the nocturnal porter-house brawlers of the Irish metropolis.

In point of education, or oratorical powers, Mr. Bacon had nothing to claim; he was a man of low breeding, and for his deficiency in haranguing his seditious coadjutors, was substituted an industrious zeal to obtain such deluded members as could be weakly imposed upon, to lend their votes to the measures brought forward in the city by his perturbed associates.

As far as his influence or exertion could extend, he was a strenuous and warm advocate for what was called *Catholic emancipation*, that bug-bear which has been so much used among the disloyal Papists, in Ireland, as a watch-word for treason.

When

When the traiterous gang which formed the members of the late Irish Rebellion, began to organize themselves into battle array, Mr. Bacon was selected, and actually received from this banditti, a commission of Adjutant General ; and was to have marshalled those fiends to the massacre of their loyal fellow Citizens.

The activity and vigilance of government, under the direction of Providence, discovered those hellish conspiracies in time to avert the fullness of their direful calamity. A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Bacon, which he being apprized of, meditated and attempted an escape ; but was arrested, disguised in women's apparel, when in a chaise, upon his flight to the mountains : where he was to have joined a body of the rebels, who had just then formed an encampment.

He was conveyed to the barracks, where he was tried by a Court martial, and sentenced to suffer death. He acknowledged his guilt ; and his having accepted the commission before alluded to, from the Rebels, with only this palliation, that he was not guilty of the charge against him to the fullest extent, inasmuch as he had not agreed

to the massacre of all the Protestants, or to the unqualified principle of giving no quarters to those who opposed them, and fell into their hands.

He was conveyed upon the following day from the barracks of Dublin, in a cart, to Carlisle Bridge, (a distance of about two miles) upon the top of which he was executed from a temporary scaffolding; and in his last moments exhibited agitation and dismay.

Thomas Bacon was in stature about five feet six inches high, slightly made, rather a well looking man, of an active disposition and manner, about forty years of age; he has left a widow and some children to deplore his misguided zeal and ignominious fate.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, Esq.

DESCENDED from one of the most respectable families in the county of Cork, and nephew to the Right Honorable Richard Longfield, now Lord Longueville.

Mr.

Mr. O'Connor was intended for the profession of the Law, and called to the Irish Bar, in Michaelmas term, 1788; but made no conspicuous figure, as a Barrister.

He was introduced into the Irish Parliament by his uncle, who presented him with a seat in that assembly, for one of those boroughs of which Lord Longueville is the proprietor, but did not attract public attention, as a Senator, until the year 1795: when he became a most strenuous and violent advocate for what has been called *Catholic emancipation*.

In the month of May, 1795, a day was appointed for the discussion of the Catholic question, in the Irish House of Commons: immediately antecedent to which Mr. O'Connor had associated with a number of gentlemen of that persuasion, who were leading characters in the several meetings for the purpose of accomplishing that object; and it was known that Mr. O'Connor was sanguine in his hopes and exertions to obtain the total emancipation of the Catholics, and an unrestrained admission into, and participation of, all the offices of the Government and the State.

This principle and intention of Mr. O'Connor, having come to the knowledge of his uncle, Lord Longueville; he sent for him, interrogated him upon the business, and remonstrated with him upon the evil tendency which such a measure appeared to him likely to produce; but notwithstanding Mr. O'Connor's almost sole dependence was upon the future bounty of his Lordship, he remained fixed to his purpose, and deaf to the remonstrances of his uncle; or the consequences of disobliging him. When the day of discussion arrived, he, in that debate, which continued from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock the next morning, delivered one of the most violent and inflammatory harangues, upon that subject, ever heard within the walls of Parliament; and immediately afterwards resigned his seat in that assembly.

Shortly after this, Mr. O'Connor was well known to belong to the Society of United Irishmen; but the proceedings of that institution were not then discovered to be of such a treasonable nature, as have since become notorious.

The Irish government having received information, apprehended Mr. O'Connor upon charges
of

of high treason; and he was committed to Birmingham Tower, in the Castle of Dublin, where he was confined a considerable time and afterwards discharged.

Whatever the proceedings of Mr. O'Connor might have been, subsequent to his enlargement from Dublin Castle, they were unknown to the public until the year 1798; when he, with O'Coigley, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, and some others, were apprehended at Margate, under charges of high treason, when attempting to make their escape from thence to France.

Mr. O'Connor was in consequence of this arrest some time confined in the Tower of London, from thence he was removed to Maidstone gaol; and by a special commission tried in that town. Mr. O'Connor was acquitted; but O'Coigley was found guilty and suffered death.

At this trial, the most distinguished Members in the opposition attended to give Mr. O'Connor evidence to character; among whom were the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Tierney, &c. some of whom testified

Duke of Richmond. He was born October 15, 1763 ; and after the usual education of a young nobleman, early in life made choice of the military profession, in which he signalized himself in an uncommon and successful degree during the late American war. He quitted the army a few years since, but not until he had attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He was twice elected Knight of the Shire, for the county of Kildare, in the Irish Parliament ; the last time that honor was conferred upon him, viz. at the general election in the year 1790, he was upon the continent.

His Lordship was in France during the period of the Revolution in that country 1788—9, and for some time afterwards. While in France, he married Madame Pamela, a near relation of the late celebrated Duke of Orleans ; with whom he returned to Ireland in the year 1792, and took his seat in the Parliament of that kingdom.

Lord Edward applauded the principles of the French Revolution with the zeal of an enthusiastic ; he seemed to abandon every symptom of superiority in dress, and with his lady preferred walking

walking through the streets of Dublin in the dirtiest weather, to the luxuries of a carriage.

Whenever he delivered his sentiments in the House of Commons, he exhibited an uncommon degree of animation, and by some was considered violent ; his words were one night in the course of debate taken down for some expressions alluding to Lord Westmoreland, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for which, in consequence of remonstrances from his friends, he apologized to the house.

At the general election in Ireland, in the year 1797, his Lordship in a short address to his constituents, declined the honor of representing them in the new Parliament : having for a short time previous to that become one of those who had seceded from that assembly.

His Lordship's intimacy and connexion with Mr. Arthur O'Connor, about that time, became very remarkable ; and he was seduced to become one of that abominable Society of United Irishmen.

In the beginning of the year 1798, government received information of his Lordship having
committed

committed acts of high treason, and a proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of Ireland, offering a Reward of One Thousand Pounds for his apprehension; for some time he evaded the vigilance of his pursuers, but at length was discovered at an house, in Thomas Street, Dublin. A guard of Soldiers was sent to apprehend him; and two peace officers, of the name of Swan and Ryan, having entered his apartments whilst he was asleep, his Lordship instantly started up and made a violent resistance; for some time he encountered those two men with a sword or dagger, and mortally wounded Ryan, who died in a few days, but at length, more aid rushing in, his Lordship was taken prisoner, after having received two pistol shots in his body; he was conveyed to the prison of Newgate, where he died of his wounds, on the 4th of June, 1798, before he could be brought to trial.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald's figure was small, his countenance animated and expressive, his manner and disposition lively, active, and engaging (this truly unfortunate circumstance of his life excepted) the delight and pride of those who knew him; nor did there ever exist in the estimation

estimation of his friends, a more noble youth, a braver gentleman. Oh ! dæmon of politics, how hast thou destroyed him, and planted a thorn in the pillow of the most choice and admirable family in the European world.

Lord Edward Fitzgerald has left three infant children, two boys and a girl, whom the fleeting hand of time will too soon ripen into years of sufficient sensibility to feel and know their truly pitious ordeal upon the stage of this uncertain world. His lady has been ordered to quit the kingdom, and is now upon the continent ; and his Lordship's estates, by virtue of a bill of attainder passed the Irish Legislature, subsequent to his death, have been confiscated to the State.

DOCTOR ESMOND.

OF all the revolutions which the adherence to politics has worked upon the human mind, none appears to have distorted the disposition of man from virtue to vice, in so unaccountable a degree,

as

as was evident in the instance of this unfortunate and once most amiable gentleman.

Doctor Esmond was of a very respectable Roman Catholic family, educated and bred to the profession of Physic, and practised as a Doctor in Medicine for several years, in the vicinity of Naas, about sixteen miles from Dublin, where he had a very handsome house and *demesne*.

For a series of years, no gentleman stood higher in the class of respectability, private worth, and public charity, in his neighbourhood, than Doctor Esmond. He had a considerable paternal estate of some thousands per annum, which upon his marriage with a Miss Callan was greatly augmented; so much so, that he quitted practice, upon his marriage, to the great regret of all the neighbouring country.

When the Yeomanry Corps were embodied, a few years since in Ireland, Doctor Esmond received a commission of first Lieutenant in a Corps, commanded by Richard Griffiths, Esq. of Mil-lecent, in the county of Kildare, which was com-
posed

posed of the inhabitants of that part of the country in which Mr. Griffiths and the Doctor lived.

Near this place is a small town called Prosperous, a village where a cotton-manufactory was some years since established, by Captain Brooke ; which, however, did not succeed so as to answer the expectation entertained of its success.

In this town, some of the humble cottages were converted into temporary Barracks, where a party of the Cork Militia were quartered, commanded by a Captain Swaine, with whom Doctor Esmond was acquainted, and sometimes used to visit.

Captain Swaine and his detachment were surprized in the night by a party of Rebels, who surrounded this temporary Barracks ; and as the Militia attempted to come out and resist this lawless banditti, they were to a man either piked, or otherwise barbarously murdered, and horrid to relate, this party of savages was headed by Doctor Esmond : who was recognized in his regimentals of the corps of Yeomanry to which he belonged.

The body of Captain Swaine after having been inhumanly butchered, was thrown into a pitched barrel and burnt.

The morning after this horrid massacre, Doctor Esmond appeared upon the parade in his place of first Lieutenant, when the Corps to which he belonged were assembled. Captain Griffiths being present, and having in the interim received information, personally seized the Doctor, and had him immediately lodged in Naas gaol.

From thence, he was shortly after, by order of Government, conveyed to Dublin; where he was tried by a Court-martial, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged.

He was conveyed from the barracks of Dublin, in a common cart, with his uniform coat turned, to Carlisle bridge, upon the top of which he was executed.

At the place of execution, one of the high Sheriffs, of the city of Dublin, addressed him, and entreated him to make such discoveries of his accomplices in the Rebellion, as might render a service to the public; but Doctor Esmond only replied,

replied, by telling him he had been tampered with enough already to no purpose, and desired him to do his duty.

He died almost without a struggle; and was afterwards thrown into a pit, dug for the purpose of receiving the bodies of the executed Rebels.

Soon after his execution, while they were conveying the body from the gallows, a young lady, his sister, attempted to drown herself by plunging into the river Liffey; but by the interference and activity of some spectators, was saved from effecting her rash purpose.

Doctor Esmond was esteemed a man of very considerable abilities, and enlightened understanding; he was very tall and remarkably handsome, not more than about thirty-six years of age; and has left a widow and several children to contemplate, with horror, the unhappy termination of a career, which, at his commencement in life, afforded so much promised happiness.

He was brother to the present Sir Thomas Esmond, who is as loyal a subject, as the other was disaffected.

time in Ireland not being sufficient to produce cash,

Harvey's property, like that of his coadjutor Grogan, has been confiscated by the bill of attainder lately passed in Ireland.

CORNELIUS GROGAN, Esq.

CONVICTED of taking a principal part in the late Irish Rebellion, was a man of considerable fortune, in the county of Wexford. He was a man of weak intellect, and a timid disposition, and being easily persuaded, was seduced into disloyalty by his friend and acquaintance, B. Bagnal Harvey, Esq. who was a man of some fortune, in the same county.

An instance of Mr. Grogan's weakness was manifest in his marriage: he conceived an attachment to the waiting-maid of a lady in the South of Ireland, and became very solicitous; but the woman was proof against the importunities of a man, whose personal accomplishments were

were not so attractive, aided by presents, as to win the affections of this rural Irish nymph, to whom he at length tendered the sum of one thousand pounds. The girl communicated the circumstance to her master and mistress; the master facetiously desired her, by all means, to take the money, astonished no doubt at the circumstance; but her mistress, knowing the weakness of the man, gave her better advice, and she soon afterwards became Mrs. Grogan.

When information was given against Mr. Grogan, he, in company with B. Bagnal Harvey, Esq. fled from the pursuit of Government, and took refuge in a cave, among some rocks, near Wexford: which was well furnished and stored with provisions, and when discovered, had with him a very considerable sum of money in gold.

Upon being arrested, he made such discoveries as he was master of; he was brought to trial by a Court-martial, and executed at Wexford, along with his coadjutor Harvey.

Mr. Grogan was once a Member of the Irish Parliament; his fortune has been stated to be worth seven thousand pounds per annum, independent

pendent of a considerable sum of money, all which has been confiscated to the State, by the late bill of attainder, passed by the Irish Parliament. He was between fifty and sixty years of age when he was executed.

SIR EDWARD WILLIAM CROSBIE, Bart.

WAS another instance of the depravity of human nature, and the weakness of man, in suffering himself to be the dupe of faction, and deluded by a rabble of unprincipled barbarians, to associate for purposes, weak, visionary, and insurmountable as they are repugnant to our glorious constitution.

Sir Edward William Crosbie was the son of Sir Paul Crosbie, Bart. of Crosbie Park, in the county of Wicklow, whose patent bears date April 24, 1630. He was a man of good fortune, and for several years received a pension from that Government, which his feeble efforts attempted to overthrow. He was brother to the ingenious and celebrated Irish Aeronaut Richard Crosbie, Esq. who

who first ascended from Ireland, in an air balloon, upon the 19th day of January 1785.

He had some years back been a member of the Irish Parliament; but possessed no abilities to render him conspicuous in that assembly.

The democratic phrenzy which seized so many of the people in Ireland, caught hold of him, and he became a member of the United Irishmen, and an active leader in the late savage Rebellion, which raged for a while in the sister kingdom.

The vigilance of Government during the existence of that political convulsion, can never be too much praised; a vigilance, by which they preserved so great a portion of the British Empire as the Kingdom of Ireland.

When sufficient proof of his guilt, had come to the knowledge of Government, Sir Edward Crosbie was arrested in the county of Carlow; he was tried by a Court-martial, executed, and his head placed upon a pike on the top of Carlow gaol.

He was a tall well looking man, and when executed was about 50 years of age.

HENRY

HENRY AND JOHN SHEARES, Esqrs.

THE sons of a much respected and wealthy gentleman, who for many years carried on the business of a Banker, in the city of Cork, in Ireland.

They received a classic education, and were at the University of Dublin; and after keeping the usual number of Law terms, at one of the Inns of Court in London, were admitted to the degree of Barristers in the Irish Courts of Law.

As Barristers they had little practice; and were scarcely known professionally.

It unfortunately happened that John was in France, during the period of that country's Revolution, and returned to Ireland in the year 1790, fraught with all the mischief of French principles and misguided delusion, those visionary projects of overturning the Constitution, and destroying the Government of his native country, he too fatally infused into the mind of his brother; which ultimately terminated in the ruin of both, and an ignominious fate.

They

They became members of that foul conspiracy, the United Irishmen, active and sanguine leaders, ready to wade in the blood of their countrymen who should fall victims to their hellish plans and machinations.

They had been for some years suspected as being persons hostile and disaffected to the State and Government of Ireland ; and when sufficient proof of their guilt was obtained, they were arrested under charges of high treason, and committed to the prison of Newgate, in Dublin.

In their house in Baggot Street, where they lived in a very respectable manner, was found a proclamation, ready printed, which was to be disseminated, as soon as the Castle of Dublin and the Lord Lieutenant were seized upon, and in the hands of the Rebels ; inspiring their traitorous associates, to spill profusely the blood of their countrymen, and to give no quarter to his Majesty's Protestant subjects.

In their house was also found, a number of implements for aiding and effecting the intended massacre ; as also an abundance of rebellious insignia's to be worn by the victorious rabble, whose

whose triumph they seemed to consider certain.

They were brought to trial by the civil power, where Lord Chief Justice Carleton presided; and after a most interesting and long examination of witnesses, whose testimony thrilled the feelings of humanity, were, by a jury of their countrymen, found Guilty. They were in the course of their trial, most ably defended by the first abilities at the Irish Bar; and when the verdict of the jury was pronounced, they embraced each other in the dock, and burst into tears.

When sentence of death was pronounced upon them by Lord Carleton, his Lordship appeared to be extremely affected; and he could not help animadverting upon his own feelings on the occasion, from the circumstance of his having been intimate in their father's family when they were children.

They were executed at the front of Newgate prison, Dublin; a melancholy example of the perversion of genius, talents and education misapplied.

Henry

Henry Sheares was near forty years of age, and John about thirty-two.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, Esa.

Is the son of Doctor R. Emmet, who for many years has filled the office of State Physician, in Ireland

Thomas Addis Emmet was educated in the profession of physic, and obtained the degree of Doctor in Medicine; but upon the death of his elder brother, who died in the prime of life, and while rapidly rising in the estimation of the world, as a practising Barrister in the Irish Courts of Law, emulous of his brother's rising fame, he laid down the profession of physic, repaired to one of the Inns of Court in London, became a student, and when qualified was admitted to the degree of Barrister at Law, in Ireland, Michaelmas term, 1790.

Mr. Emmet possessed a considerable share of abilities—received a tolerable degree of practice as a Barrister, and had every prospect of success in

In the pursuit of his profession in the Irish Courts of Law.

The same spirit of overturning the Government, and destroying the Constitution of the country, which actuated so many in the late Irish Rebellion, seized the mind of Mr. Emmet; he became privy to, and active in the traiterous attempts at that measure, until at length becoming conspicuous in the conspiracy, he was arrested and imprisoned.

Mr. Emmet was one of those for whose safety Oliver Bond stipulated, before he would make any of those important discoveries which he communicated to Government; and he was one of those who signed a consent to be transported upon condition of not being brought to trial; to which Government acceded, and he is now with the others, sent under similar circumstances, at Fort St. George, in Scotland.

While confined in Dublin, he with others, signed a paper, which they caused to be inserted in some of the newspapers, contradicting the Report of the Secret Committee of the Irish Parliament, published at that time; but this wicked attempt to traduce the Legislature proved abortive.

He

He is a tall thin man, very pale, has a disagreeable cast or squint in his eyes, and is about thirty-four years of age.

Mr. OLIVER BOND.

A MERCHANT of great eminence and much respectability in the city of Dublin, who for many years sustained the fairest character, as well in Ireland as in England, where he dealt largely; particularly in the manufactures of Manchester and Yorkshire.

The many characters, who for a series of years moved in the most amiable point of view to the world, but afterwards became partizans in the late Irish Rebellion, is not only astonishing, but unaccountable; and certainly this wild infatuation could not be more lamented any where, than in the instance of such a once worthy and universally esteemed citizen, as the late unfortunate Oliver Bond.

That Mr. Bond was an active leader in the workings

workings and conspiracies of the traitors, which composed the principals of the late Irish Rebellion, has been sufficiently proved. It was at his house, in Bridge Street, Dublin, that a numerous gang of the United Irishmen were seized and arrested, when sitting in full convention.

By the information of a man of the name of Reynolds, who had been one of the gang, but who afterwards seceded, Government were apprized of a very particular assembly which was deliberating in Bond's house; and being also informed of the parole word to gain admission, which was—

“ Is Ivers from Carlow come ? ”

A number of peace officers, and a party of the military dressed in coloured cloaths gained admission, as delegates from some of the Baronial and distant county Committees; and thus when the general and grand Dublin Committee were fully assembled, and in high deliberation, was this knot of traitors seized and committed to prison; while, at the same time, the whole of their books and written memorandums came into the possession of Government.

Oliver

Oliver Bond was tried by the civil power, and found guilty by a jury of his countrymen; he was sentenced to be executed, and all the apparatus for his execution prepared and in readiness two distinct days, upon both of which he was respited, in consequence of some very important discoveries which he made. Like many of his associates in treason, he was to have experienced the mercy of Government in having his life spared; but he died in Newgate of an apoplectic fit.

He was a tall, and remarkably handsome man, about thirty-eight years of age, and has left a wife and some children to lament his unhappy fate.

JOHN SWEETMAN, Esq.

For many years ranked in the first line of respectability in the Irish mercantile profession. He was a Roman Catholic, and carried on a very extensive Porter Brewery, in Dublin.

He was one of those most sanguine in the cause of *Roman Catholic emancipation*; and after Theobald Wolfe Tone became an exile, Mr. Sweetman acted as Secretary to the meetings of the Roman Catholics, then held in Dublin. He was Secretary to the meeting in Francis Street Roinish Chapel, upon the 27th day of February, 1795; when they addressed Mr. Grattan upon their claim of *total emancipation*, and upon the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam. This address was signed by Thomas Braughall, *Chairman*, and John Sweetman, *Secretary*; it was presented to Mr. Grattan by a deputation from the meeting.— The following is an extract from Mr. Grattan's answer to this address:—

“ Let me advise you by no means to postpone
“ the consideration of your fortunes till after the
“ war.—My wish is, that you should be free now.
“ —there is no other policy which is not low and
“ little; let us at once instantly embrace and
“ greatly emancipate.”

Mr. Sweetman from this period too unfortunately devoted his time to the political mania; which seized so many of his countrymen; he became an United Irishman—attended their meetings—

ings—encouraged their projects, and being a man of considerable fortune, was unhappily too much attended to.

He was at length arrested for high treason, but not until Government was fully satisfied, and had sufficient proof of his guilt. Bail to any amount was offered, but from prudential motives was refused.

Mr. Sweetman lived in a very hospitable and expensive manner—kept a town and country house, and while in confinement, accommodated Hughes and Neilson, two Rebels of Belfast, in the North of Ireland, with his carriage and horses.

The clemency of Government has also spared this man's life upon condition of his being transported.

MR. MATTHEW DOWLING,

For many years practiced with much respectability as an Attorney, in the Irish Courts of Law.

It has often been lamented by his friends, that too great a partiality for the *waggish* and *hard drinking Societies*, among the middle order of the inhabitants of Dublin, estranged his time from a necessary attention to his profession; where he might have derived both fame and emolument, had he bestowed but a moderate share of his mis-spent hours to the interests of his clients, and the practice of his profession.

He certainly possessed a good share of common sense, and was esteemed to have very respectable professional abilities; but those abilities were mostly applied to clamorous nonsense, in a feeble and ridiculous opposition to such measures of the Government or the Legislature, as were unpalatable to, or unpopular with, the discontented citizens of Dublin; and hence he has been for many years back, in the eye of the public, one of the principal mal-contents of the middle order of Society, in the Irish metropolis.

Mr. Dowling was concerned in a matter of much notoriety some few years since. It has too often, and too shamefully been the practice at the Dublin Theatre, for that part of the audience which compose the galleries, to convey their
disapprobation

disapprobation of public measures, by an indecent clamour, and abuse of the Viceroy, upon those nights when he visits the Theatre. Upon one of these occasions, some gentlemen in the employment of Government, went into the gallery to assist in quelling the disturbance, when Mr. Dowling was recognized among the noisy part of the audience, by Mr. Borough, who was then confidential Clerk to Lord Hobart, then Secretary at Dublin Castle, to the Lieutenancy of Lord Westmoreland. Some harsh words passed, and a challenge ensued; the parties were put under an arrest, but Mr. Hamilton Rowan took up the business—espoused the cause of Mr. Dowling—renewed the affair, and the parties sailed from Dublin to Holyhead, where a duel was fought, which terminated without a wound upon either side,

Mr. Dowling's friend upon this occasion was Mr. Rowan, and Mr. Borough was accompanied by Colonel (now General) Cradock.

Mr. Dowling has acted as Law Agent for several of those persons concerned in, and tried for various treasons in the late Irish Rebellion; he has been for some time an United Irishman—has
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been arrested for high treason, and is one of those who have experienced the mercy of Government, now confined at Fort St. George, in Scotland.

Whether he is a married man is not certain, but he occasionally lived with a woman, by whom he has several children. He is a tall, well-looking man, between forty and fifty years of age.

Mr. MILES DUIGENAN.

THIS man lowly born, scarcely deserves to be classed with the other Irish Rebels recorded in this Biography, but as they were so fond of the level-ling system, and as he was so well inclined to be conspicuous in the gang of traitors, we give him a place.

He was the son of a man of the name of Dig-num, who kept an inferior shop in the city of Dublin, in which he sold various commodities, and amassed a considerable sum of money by usuriously discounting Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. And in order to meet the necessities
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of those who applied to him, the variety of the articles he dealt in, was capable of fulfilling the avocation of any description of distress which applied to him: hence his common appellation was *Tim Dignum, the Usurer*.

Miles Dignum some years since refined his name (as he conceived) by changing it to that of Duigenan, treating any communication with the office of arms, touching that affair, with a *negligent felicity*.

He was the proprietor of a well-furnished Grocer's Shop, in Dublin; the most respectable circumstance which can be mentioned of him, he being in every other respect one of the lowest creatures.

In person ugly and filthy—in manner vile, savage, and brutal—prone to drunkenness, he was constantly in affrays—tried for assaults, and punished; he was also tried and convicted of sedition by the civil power, before martial-law was proclaimed; and for some time confined in Newgate prison, Dublin.

With talents scarcely sufficient to write his name,

name, he possessed a turbulent and active passion for treason, sedition, and Republican fury; which arriving at last to the crime of high treason, he was arrested—committed to prison, and is now one of those whose life has been spared by the clemency of Government; and whose insignificance has rendered it not unsafe to permit him to continue about the streets of Dublin. He has a wife and some children.

CONCLUSION.

THE reader of the foregoing pages will perceive the perilous situation in which for a while Ireland stood, and can never too much applaud a Government, whose measures have crushed such a sanguinary Rebellion, and preserved so great a portion of the British Empire.

From the disloyalty and the machinations of the characters treated of in this book, a giddy multitude had forgot their allegiance to their native country, and to a Sovereign who has for thirty-nine years adorned a throne, whose brilliancy in wisdom,

wisdom, justice, piety, and mercy, has been the admiration and envy of many succeeding crowned heads in every part of the globe.

When Ireland was disorganized, and the English power there shook to its very centre, it absolutely became doubtful how long it would appertain to Great Britain. It has felt the shock of insurrection within, and invasion from without.

For the lot of the Marquis Cornwallis it has fallen to be the preserver of Ireland.—He who has received and dispatched ambassadors—declared war and proclaimed peace. He sought for the preservation of an Empire in America—he humbled the enemies of his country in Europe—he obtained and enlarged the British dominions in Asia—-from whence having returned once more, at he conceived, to recline under the weight of his laurels, in the bosom of domestic happiness, the finger of Providence pointed him out as worthy of adding another laurel to his brow, as the preserver of Ireland. He has obeyed.—Before the termination of his career of victory—he has beaten the insurgents—he has disarmed the disaffected—he has made captive the invading
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enemy—

enemy—and he has encircled the conqueror with resplendent lustre, by the prodigality with which he extends the god-like attribute of *MERCY*.

Irishmen look to such a Viceroy with confidence, and take a wholesome lesson from his councils, in preference to the wild, wicked, and visionary cabals, of such men as have been truly pourtrayed to you in the foregoing sheets.

Such an illustrious character as the truly noble Cornwallis, would not tarnish the evening of his bright life by being the tool of party prejudice. He sees, what every dispassionate and cool-thinking man perceives to be, the only path to lead you as a nation to permanent happiness and tranquillity. Listen to him—cordially embrace the affectionate invitation of the best of Sovereigns, communicated through him—become a component part of the British Empire—share her Constitution at home, and her national glory in every part of the world—let there be no longer the term *United Irishman*—but let Englishmen and Irishmen, Protestant and Catholic, all unite in affection and loyalty, and equally participate in all the blessings of our glorious Constitution, by adopting

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adopting your only salvation, an incorporating
Legislative UNION with Great Britain.



